

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Replace paragraph [0009] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0009]** An exemplary embodiment relates to a wear resistant band for providing a wear protection surface over an inside surface of a ~~cylindrical~~ member in a rock crusher. The ~~cylindrical~~ wear resistant band includes a cast piece that includes curvilinear segments. The curvilinear segments are separated from each other by a portion of reduced thickness. The portion of reduced thickness can be cut to separate the curvilinear segments after installation to the inside surface of the ~~cylindrical~~ member in the rock crusher.

Replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0026]** Top shell 36 and portions of bottom shell 12 are protected from wear by several rows of bands or concaves 60. Concaves 60 can be any type of polygons, such as, four sided or three sided polygons and can be in the shape of rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, parallelograms or other polygons. Concaves 60 are arranged in rows 62, 64, 66 and 68. Concaves 60 have ~~an~~ a convex frusto-conical outer surface 63 which faces an inner surface or mounting surface 65 of shells 36 and 12. A recess 72 is provided in each concave 60. The top and bottom shells together form an outer container. Recess 72 provides a gap between outer surface 63 of concave 60 and inner surface 65 of shells 36 and 12 for backing material, such as, concrete or other adhesive.

Replace paragraph [0027] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0027]** Rows Vertically adjacent rows 62, 64, and 66 cover an entire inner surface 65 of top shell 36, and row 68 may cover a portion of inner surface 65 of bottom shell 12. The concaves include a concave frusto-conical inner surface 164. The surfaces 164 of all of the concaves together form a concave frusto-conical crushing surface that is coaxial with a vertical axis A of the mounting surface 65. Concaves 60 associated with row 68 may be supported by a flange 74 of bottom shell 12 or a support attached to bottom shell 12 or to top shell 36. Row 66 of concaves 60 is supported by row 68 of concaves 60. Row 64 of concaves 60 is supported by row 66 of concaves 60, and row 62 of concaves 60 is supported by row 64. Flange 84 (shown in FIGURE 4) also supports row 62 of concaves 60.

Replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0033]** With reference to FIGURE 5, several concaves 60 (FIGURE 3) are shown as a one-piece casting 150. Concaves 60 are curvilinear segments separated by portions having a reduced thickness, created by the insertion of slits or grooves 90 disposed in the outer surface 63. The outer surface includes convex frusto-conical surface portions 63' separated by the groove 90. A one-piece casting can be utilized in any of rows 62, 64, 66 or 68 (FIGURE 3). Preferably, a one-piece casting 150 covers an arc length of at least 45°. One-piece casting 150 can be applied in one of rows 62, 64, 66 and 68. After application to inner surface 65 of top shell 36 or bottom shell 12, concaves 60 may be separated by cutting either mechanically or with a heat torch along grooves 90. ; One-piece casting 150 is cut to reduce the

potential for bending and breakage due to crushing forces and imperfect dimensional fits resulting from casting tolerances.

Replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0034]** Alternatively, one-piece casting 150 may be constructed without grooves 90. Concaves 60 may still be separated by cutting either mechanically or with a heat torch into the desired number of segments after installation if desired.

Replace paragraph [0037] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0037]** In FIGURE 6, a casting 158 similar to casting 150 is shown. Casting 158 includes grooves 162 on an inside surface 164 of concaves 60. The inside surface 164 includes concave frusto-conical surfaces separated by the groove. When grooves 162 are located on the inside surface 164, it may not be necessary to separate concaves 60 by cutting along grooves 162. Under wear, manganese steel, a typical concave 60 material, tends to expand. Grooves 162 will allow the expansion of casting 158 by closing grooves 162. Thus, growth can be allowed until grooves 162 close completely, creating a solid ring of concaves 60, then requiring cutting to relieve the resultant stress on the machine. The size of castings 150 and 158 are only limited by the manageable sizes for transportation and foundry operations. Grooves 162 are on the order of one half inch wide and concaves 60 are on the order of one inch thick at grooves 162 and three inches thick at locations outside of grooves 162.